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dicates that the so-called Eozoon of Chelmsford is not of animal origin, it at the same time casts discredit upon the organic character of the "Eozoon" generally, and fixes the burden of proof upon its advocates. It also certainly suggests that the resemblance which the "Eozoon" has to animal structure is, like that of Dendrites to vegetable forms, merely the result of chemical agency.

REMARKS ON THE GEOLOGICAL MAP AND SECTION OF THE ROCKS OF MISSOURI.— BY PROF. G. C. SWALLOW.

IT was his object to put on record some of the general results of the Geological Survey of Missouri made by himself and his able assistants (one of whom, Dr. B. F. Shumard, is now dead.) Since the interruption of the survey by the late civil war there has been no opportunity offered for the publication of the results.

The survey was most minute and carefully made, and the results the same as represented by the section and map before us. The boundaries of the formation save in eight or thirteen counties are accurate and all the formations are as delineated by the section running through all the great systems known to American geology.

Some of the results in Economical Geology were mentioned.

There are twenty-seven thousand square miles of Coal Measures containing at least twenty coal beds, one at least of the block coal. Large deposits of specular, hæmatite, bay and spathic ores were mentioned. The mineral regions containing mines of lead, zinc, cobalt, nickel and copper cover an area of about eight thousand square miles; all but two hundred square miles in the Magnesian Limestone series (of the Potsdam and Calciferous ages) and two hundred square miles at Granly in the lower Carboniferous rocks. Lead and zinc often cut the coal beds in their vertical veins.

The Potsdam Sandstone rests nonconformably upon the Azoic stratified slates of Pilot Knob. Hence Pilot Knob.

Prof. E. W. HILGARD inquired of Prof. Swallow whether the chalky siliceous beds in southeastern Missouri, conjectured to be of cretaceous age, did not occasionally contain grains of glauconite, black sand and obscure casts of shells.

Upon Prof. Swallow replying in the affirmative, Prof. HILGARD stated that while such materials were altogether foreign to the Cretaceous beds of the adjoining states of Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi, a narrow belt of precisely such deposits frequently bordered the lignitic Tertiary of the two latter states. Occasionally, they expand into larger outliers and exhibit the lithological character and fossils of the Buhr-stone group, the lowest of the marine Eocenes which he considers as the equivalent in time, of the lignitic beds of Tennessee, Arkansas and North Mississippi.

THE GREAT MOUND ON THE ETAWAH RIVER, NEAR CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.—BY COL. CHARLES WHITTLESEY.

THIS mound is situated on the river bottom, on the north bank, about three miles below where the railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta crosses the Etawah river. Its base is an irregular figure, five hundred and eighty-five poles in circumference, covering about three acres. The bottom on which it stands is elevated eighteen to twenty-three feet above low water, and is seldon invaded by high water in any part. The mound is truncated, nearly flat on the top, which embraces about an acre of ground. This area is elevated fifty feet above the base, and seventy-three feet above low water. There is no high land within a quarter of a mile on either side of the river. Its slopes are very perfect and steep. Bushes, grass, vines, shrubs and trees grow luxuriantly on its sides and the level space on the top is annually planted in corn or cotton. There is a broad ramp or road fifty feet wide, commencing at the southeast corner which winds around the southerly face bending to the right, and reaches the summit on the west side. It has an easy grade for footmen and horses, but is too steep for vehicles. The mass of this mound I estimate at about one hundred and twenty thousand cubic yards, or about four-fifths of the contents of the British earth pyramid raised on the field of Waterloo. Rising over the alluvial valley where it is isolated it has an impressive aspect, like that of the pyramids of Egypt on a sandy desert. This valley, however, is everywhere rich and beautiful.

Like some of the larger pyramids it has two smaller ones which appear to be tenders. One is a square, truncated pyramid which stands one hundred feet east of the foot of the ramp and is twenty-two feet high, its flat top being about eighty feet on a side; its slopes, steep and perfect like the great mound. To this one there is no ramp or place of ascent.

The other is about one hundred feet due south of the southwest corner of the great mound, and is of about the same dimensions